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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

GREAT FALLS ONCE MORE

The utilization of Great Falls to furnish power to Washington is bound to come. This idea, first suggested by The Times, finds increasing favor every time it is discussed. It is gratifying to see that the Chamber of Commerce committee is pushing it in a way that seems to be getting somewhere.

Secretary Garrison now has under consideration the question of what proportion of the needful appropriation shall be asked for by the Federal Government and what proportion by the District Commissioners. The analogy of the radio-electric project to the water supplied to the District seems to furnish the solution to this problem. Water is brought through the filtration plant and into the reservoirs under the direction of the Federal Government. The Commissioners have only to do with its distribution.

Such an arrangement seems the logical adjustment of the electric power situation. With another conference to be held as soon as the Secretary of War goes into the question of appropriation of funds, the whole matter bids fair to get as far as Congress at an early date.

BRIGHTWOOD'S PROPOSALS

Recommendations forwarded by the Brightwood Citizens' Association to the Commissioners for inclusion in their estimates for the coming year make up a highly intelligent and informative document. Such presentations of a community's needs amply justify the invitation extended by the Commissioners to citizens' associations to make suggestions for improvements in their neighborhoods.

Perhaps the most important need of Brightwood is the extension of Sixteenth street and Fourteenth street so that the congestion on Georgia avenue may be relieved. That thoroughfare now has to bear the major portion of the traffic from a thickly populated section. Many residents in that section must make their way eastward to Georgia avenue (virtually a continuation of Seventh street) and then turn back westward on Florida avenue. The opening of Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets would be a convenience as well as a relief.

For the same reason the plea for sidewalks along Georgia avenue is well founded. Children, as well as adults, now must walk along the street, endangering life and limb every time they do so. It is rather anomalous that the old Brightwood road, as the residents still prefer to call Georgia avenue, which is more than one hundred years old, has never been equipped for pedestrians.

Other street improvements are asked; but the extension of Sixteenth and Fourteenth streets is the key to the development of a section that already has become one of the most populous outlying parts of the city. Few neighborhoods have exhibited so much civic pride as Brightwood, or such concerted effort to contribute to the community welfare.

BETTER RAILWAY RETURNS

Partial reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission of June railroad earnings again show that the only thing the matter with the better transportation systems of the West and the South is a traffic rate too low to permit them to give a first-class service and make a decent living.

With the increased rate granted them by the commission the Eastern carriers have been doing so much better since the early part of the year that those thus far reporting for June show their net revenue a mile made a gain of nearly 23 percent, with a rise from \$618 a mile in June of last year to \$758 in June this year. But the Western lines thus far reporting for June went up in net earnings only from \$276 a mile to \$314 a mile, or some 10 percent, while the gain of the Southern lines thus far reporting is scarcely traceable, having moved only from \$168 to \$172.

As the eighty-nine railroads whose returns make up these figures represent about half the mileage of the country, it is probable that the figures for all the roads will not show a great difference from those results we have just explained. In any event, there is no doubt that the Eastern railroads, with the very careful economies they must still practice, are thriving reasonably; but the Western roads, with the practice of the same rigid economies, but without a living rate yet granted to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are not very

far over the line of safety, while the Southern roads are decidedly on the ragged edge.

The Interstate Commerce Commission can't fail to do for the other carriers what it has done for the Eastern carriers, because the very reports given out by the commission prove that it is imperative that it be done if all those railways are to be saved from extreme hardship and not a few of them from financial ruin.

VOLUNTEER WAR STUDENTS

There will be a school of regular army instruction in the business of war, beginning next week and continuing a month, at Plattsburg, N. Y. It is said that probably 1,500 men of the class that would be expected to serve as officers in case of war, will attend voluntarily, subjecting themselves to the rigors of camp life and doing the work that the course demands. They are moved to this by realization of the necessity that there shall be serious effort to arouse the nation to the significance and importance of military training; to popularize it, and to attract the best class of men to it.

It is a good sign, but it is only a sign. There is right now such an arousal of interest in military affairs that some proper and efficient direction of that interest should produce a nation-wide and extensive accession to the membership of the national militia. That organization is imperfect in many ways, but it has been improved since the Dick law passed; it can be improved far more, and very fast, if the present public concern over the nation's dangerous plight can be guided rightly.

This is one of the tasks for which a Congress ought to be sitting in Washington. It is possible to get more legislation of this sort, in such a time as the present, than could possibly be passed in normal times. The National Guard could be enlisted up to an impressive figure, if only there were provision and inspiration for the work. Officers' schools are needed, and they should be provided in all sections of the country, with faculties of properly trained men. The present war has shown, on every front and in every service, how highly important are properly equipped officers.

The class of men who are volunteering to spend their vacation in the hard work of the Plattsburg school will give impetus to just such movements all over the country. Even if the results, in actual preparation of men for field duty, should not be impressive, the inspiration to such patriotic effort would be extended widely. More than anything else, there is need of leadership; of having men whose example is important and telling, set that example; and this is just what the Plattsburg volunteers are doing.

THE SCOPE OF WAR TRADE

Every day brings testimony that the war trade is developing a scope and variety that must go far to assuage the fears of people who have dreaded too much specialization in munitions and arms. It is plain enough that if we should get a million men in this country, a billion dollars' worth of extraordinary plants, at work making powder, shells, and arms, there would be a big problem readjusting conditions when, one day, the firing of arms and the burning of powder should cease. That million men would have to be redistributed to other occupations; those plants would be idle and comparatively useless. Securities, many of them greatly inflated, based on the bonanza of war orders, would shrink. Both the industrial and the financial consequences would be grave.

The best antidote for just such conditions is to make the war-order business as general in its character as possible; to have Americans producing for war use articles for which there will also be a market in peace times; to take advantage of war demands to introduce American goods and get Europe familiar with them.

From Pittsburgh comes the story that a single order for 5,835 railway cars has been received there, and is expected to be placed among manufacturers of the district. That is a kind of war manufacturing that lays foundation for permanent business relations in future. Suppose these cars are going to Russia. Russia will continue needing cars after the war, and will have its capacity for building them reduced by reason of the destruction of industrial plants in the war zones, and the loss of men able to operate them. American cars will be in prospect of continued demand for many years.

The same is true of American locomotives, automobiles, rails, and everything else that has to do with railroads. The iron districts of Russia and France are today to a large extent in Russian control. If they are returned, after the war, to their original owners, it will take a long time to re-establish their relations to the business that they held before the struggle; if they remain in German control, Germany will find herself without means to distribute her products, without ships, without financial means to resume business, without touch with

the markets where formerly she dominated. Indeed, one of the most harrowing considerations in connection with the possibility of a German victory, is that so great a part of Europe's resources would be left in control of a people sadly handicapped in the effort to make them productive, while other peoples would be left without the materials for industry to work on. It is a phase not to be lightly passed over. The world's map may be changed, but the world's people cannot be made over by the signatures to a peace treaty.

American textiles of all kinds are coming into greater demand abroad. Great orders for cloths, for blankets, and the like, are reported. These likewise are of the most desirable sort, for they mean the sustenance of industries that must be permanent, war or no war. All the world is turning to the chemists of America for a great catalogue of articles that we exported in very small quantities before the war, but that now must be had here or not at all, Germany being out of the business. This, again, is the desirable kind of war trade.

Giving proper directions to the trade that the war develops, is one of the most important obligations of our industrial authorities. The Department of Commerce, the National Foreign Trade Council, and other influences, have been doing much toward achieving such a diversification of war industry as would insure the greatest benefits and the least injury after the conflict shall have ended.

RUSSIA ON HER OWN GROUND

Whether the Russian army can keep out of the clutches of Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen or be caught by the ever-pressing Germans is not for us even to guess with our imperfect knowledge of the actual situation along the extended battlefront.

There seems little doubt, however, that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in supreme command, has been able not only to withdraw his forces in good order but to carry off with them all arms, ammunition, and general supplies that might be of use to the enemy. This is done, so far, as all reports go, with deliberation and composure, although all the while there is determined fighting with heavy losses inflicted.

If this is all going on as it is represented in the news dispatches the grand duke is characteristically playing the traditional game which is as old as Russian warfare. It is to draw the enemy on and on, making it harder and harder for him to continue his advance as he moves further away from his base, then making it still harder for him to retain his ground, and lastly making it so hard as to be impossible for him to get back again without defeat and disaster.

For centuries the Russians, with their vast spaces behind them into which to withdraw, and their inexhaustible supplies waiting for them as they fall back, but with blackened wastes left around the enemy before them, have been the world's greatest and most successful defensive fighters. Even Napoleon, who could conquer the rest of Europe as a diversion, learned that truth to his ruin—and there is no sign of a Napoleon in the Teutonic armies, east or west.

Whether the grand duke draws the Austro-German forces deeply into Russia or holds them in or around the present lines of invasion, all the while wearing them down as even granite in mass can grind away steel, the allies in the west, if ever they were equal to the task, must be in a better posture to strike the fatal blow at Germany beginning as the South began in our civil war but expected by every military judge on earth to end as the South ended.

New York city's boasted population of 5,000,000 would be swelled to eight numerals if only the missing model cashiers and gents with side whiskers would come back.

Von Hindenburg has demonstrated to the devout Slavs the difference between preying and praying for victory.

The revised city directory would list the three wise men of Bethlehem as Charles Schwab, Charles Schwab, and Charles Schwab.

Advices from Petrograd claim the Bavarians are still falling back frontwards.

In view of the repeated reverses on the Bug river, no doubt the grand duke also ran out of insect powder.

Strange, but Sir Edward Grey's weak optics always fail him just before our next note is due to be read.

In spite of all the labor troubles, you never hear of a Ford owner walking out.

The suffragists have adopted the bluebird as their emblem, although some time ago Senator Heflin thought it was crow.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN CAPITAL SOCIETY

Items of Interest and Importance of Past, Present, and Future Among Official and Fashionable Folk.

The Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and Mrs. Lane left Washington yesterday to make a series of visits in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They will be in New York for several days, but they expect to return about the end of next week.

The Misses Burleson, daughters of the postmaster general, and Mrs. A. S. Burleson, who have been guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Wyck Neely, at San Antonio, Tex., since early in June, left there today to visit Miss Sallie Williams, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John Sharr Williams, at their plantation in Mississippi. After a stay of several days with Miss Williams, they will come directly to Washington, arriving here about the end of next week.

Dr. Battle, president of the Texas University, stopped in Washington for several days this week while en route to New York. Dr. Battle is an intimate friend of Postmaster General Burleson.

George Putnam has returned to Washington from a lengthy visit on the West coast. He spent some time with his family at his home in New England before coming to Washington.

Miss Margaret and Josephine Daly have closed their home in Rhode Island avenue, and will leave Washington tomorrow to visit their brother, John J. Daly, at New Bedford, Mass.

Mrs. Mignon Uike Lamare has just returned from an interesting 10-day trip to the West, visiting Denver, Salt Lake City, both the San Francisco and San Diego expeditions, Los Angeles, San Jose, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, and the Canadian Rockies. She is spending the remainder of the summer with her family at Norwood, Bethesda, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Ingalls will return to the Hot Springs, Va., today after passing a week in New York.

Mrs. Theodore V. Boynton of this city is at the St. Regis in New York city for several days.

Miss Lansing, of Watertown, N. Y., arrived in Washington yesterday to visit her brother and sister-in-law, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing, for a week.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins is the guest of Mrs. Joseph E. Widener for three days at Newport, R. I.

H. Rosier Dulany, Jr., arrived at White Sulphur Springs, yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War who has been in the hospital in Massachusetts, has returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Flather have gone to Poland Springs to remain a month.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State, William Phillips, is passing several weeks with Mrs. Phillips at their summer home in Massachusetts.

John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, is at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hunt and their two daughters, Marian and Dorothy, will pass the summer at their home in Braddock Heights, Md., to visit Mr. Hunt's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCarthy, at their cottage for several weeks. Mr. Hunt's sister, Miss Rose McCarthy, accompanied them.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilcox are recent arrivals at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., left the Ritz-Carlton, in New York, yesterday for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brook of this city, who are at the Narragansett Hotel, in Providence, R. I., are returning to New York, after a week in New England.

Walter H. Bower of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Cress Morris, of Milwaukee; and Miss T. Kincaid, of Vancouver, B. C., are recent arrivals at the Shoreham Hotel.

Senator James A. Talliferro, of Florida, who has been in the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, for several days, left there yesterday to join his family in Maine.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Morrow, of the judge advocate general's department, U. S. Army, is in Washington next week to confer with the judge advocate of the army.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mann, who have been at their country place at Bramwell, Va., since the last of June, are now at their cottage at Gloucester, Mass., where they will remain until fall.

William Marshall Bullitt, Solicitor General under President Taft, who is on furlough from his post at the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he will go Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kauffman motored with a party from the Percy summer camp near Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods, N. H., yesterday, and later attended the Crawford tennis tournament.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, has arrived at the Hot Springs, Va., for several weeks' stay. She is the widow of the Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland's Administration, and has recently been appointed president of the committee in the charge of the rehabilitation of the old Schuylkill mansion, in Albany, which the State of New York will maintain as a colonial museum.

Miss Nellie B. Gittines and Miss Margaret Hannan left Washington this week for Gloucester, Mass., where they will remain until the first part of September.

Major C. P. Summerville, of the field artillery, U. S. A., who has been with the division of militia affairs at the War Department, is on furlough from his post at the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he will be ordered for duty pertaining to camps of instruction for field artillery of organized militia. He will return to Washington later.

Miss Valerie Padelford and Mrs. M. P. Ordway have been guests at the Hot Springs, Va., for several days. Mrs. Ordway's brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William B. Caperton at Newport for some time, have gone to Magnolia, Ga.

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, Mrs. Goethals and their son, Thomas Goethals, will reach Washington tomorrow to remain several days before starting on a tour of the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Beale Howard and their daughter, Miss Margaret Howard, motored this week from Gloucester, Mass., to Kennebunk to see Miss Edith Howard and Miss Katherine Glynne, who are there for the summer.

Mrs. Walter Wells, wife of Dr. Wells, will leave Washington next week for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The Bolivian minister, Senor Calder-

Two Obstacles Faced In Ending Anarchy In The Mexican Republic

Carranza's Stand Pat Attitude and Position of Latin-American Governments in Objecting to Use of

Armed Force Delay Composition of Troubles—The Wilson Program.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

Anything like an early composition of the troubles in Mexico is unlikely to come from the conferences among the diplomats of the United States, the A. B. C. and the B. U. G. powers. Nevertheless, there is a strong belief that at last a course has been entered which will at length lead to peace and order in Mexico.

There are two obstacles to quick attainment of results. One is the unmovable insistence of General Carranza to any form of outside interference. He has been able to defy the United States so long and successfully, to reject all overtures from it, to maintain himself so successfully, in a military way, that he sees no reason why he should change his attitude.

POSITION OF DIPLOMATS.

The other obstacle to early peace is that the Latin-American governments that have been brought into conference on the subject of Mexico are determined in their opposition to the use of armed force. These governments are rather forced to adopt this attitude because of the prevalence throughout Latin-America of the fear that any use of force would be preliminary to an occupation by the United States and to an expansion of American sovereignty into Mexico.

Attempts to lighten the burden of the United States' responsibility in Mexico by dividing it up among all America, may even prove unfortunate for the whole situation. The "concert of Europe" for many years was able to agree to the maintenance of the status quo in that continent, but there never was harmony enough in the concert to make effective action against the Turk. Abdul Hamid played off the powers and their jealousies one against the other, and did as he pleased. Huerta, in Mexico, did the same while he was in power, and Carranza is doing it now.

The Wilson Program. The United States program for establishment of a new order in Mexico is the "constitutional" program that has been explained in this column, weeks ago; that is, to go back to the Madero cabinet and take the man who, in virtue of his membership in that cabinet, is now in the constitutional line of presidential succession. He is Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice. Tagle is a very eminent lawyer in Mexico City, a man of education, attainments, and more real nerve than has been commonly credited to him. It is being recalled that when Huerta was in power, Tagle, at a public gathering, coming face to face with the usurper, put his hands behind his head and fled. The incident horrified many people, who firmly believed that Tagle would disappear mysteriously or be killed in some other way. He did not. But it didn't happen, and now the wise people in Mexico City are figuring that Tagle, by doing just what he did in the most public way he could, took the best insurance policy on his life.

There has been a good deal of quiet investigation of Tagle since it was first announced that this constitutional program was mooted. The more that has been found out about him, the better he has looked. Impression of Angeles. When Gen. Felipe Angeles was in this country a little while ago, he discussed Mexican conditions with people very close to the Wilson Cabinet, and made an excellent impression on them. Angeles and the Villa-Zapata group are perfectly willing to get out of the way for the constitutional plan; but it is as certain as anything can be that nothing short of force or collapse of his cause

on, has returned to Manzanillo, N. Y., where he is spending the summer with his family. Carranza and Senor Calderon came to Washington to attend the conference between the Secretary of State and the representatives of the Latin-American powers. Dr. de Pena, the minister from Uruguay, who also attended the conference, left his family at Monterey, Pa., where they are passing the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Grinnell, were some of the guests at the reception which Mr. and Mrs. Carranza gave yesterday at Southampton in compliment to Cardinal Gibbons.

The officers of the battleship Wyoming gave a dinner last evening at the Hill Top Inn, in Newport, for Rear Admiral Herbert B. Sigsbee, U. S. N., who has been promoted from the rank of captain. As such he was in command of the Wyoming. The guests were Lieutenant Commander Edward P. Connelley, Lieutenant Commander Joseph L. Hillman, Lieutenant Commander Cyrus R. Miller, General Surgeon Forster M. Bowman, Pay Inspector Joseph A. Cheatham, Passed Assistant Surgeon Norman T. McLean, Lieut. Frank W. Fletcher, Capt. Barton Sigsbee, U. S. N., and Paymaster Chester G. Mayo.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller entertained at luncheon in the green room of the New Willard yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have just returned from Mexico, at the height of Fuller's stay as a special representative of the President.

Mrs. George Bradley and Capt. Quincy O. Gilmore, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Gilmore were guests at the luncheon which Mrs. R. P. Manice, of New York, gave yesterday at the Imperial, Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Bliss were here at a luncheon yesterday afternoon at their summer home at Bar Harbor in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Charles W. Bliss, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bliss. General and Mrs. Warren, who are their house guests.

Recent hostesses at tea at the Casino at the Virginia Hot Springs included Mrs. Felix Yurbe who entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Evans, Mrs. George Warrington, Mrs. Charles M. Clark, and Mrs. Letitia McDonald. John Markie of New York, and W. A. Carter of Tampa, Fla., were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave last evening in Newport, their first entertainment of the summer, a dance at Beechwood, which they are occupying for the first time since their marriage. From various dinners the guests arrived for dancing in the famous ballroom, and later a supper was served. Included among the guests were Lord Melkoff and Baron Stenard of Sweden, the Russian ambassador, and the Spanish ambassador and Mme. Riano.

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Stock Yards Quarantined. An Agricultural Department order, effective Monday, made the Chicago stock yards restricted area for foot-and-mouth disease, so far as animals for immediate slaughter are concerned, leaving it the only territory in Illinois under quarantine.

BERNSTORFF DENIES DEALING WITH HUERTA

German Ambassador Spikes Story of Plot to Embarrass U. S. in Mexico Trouble.

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